TUBE

SCHOLLDAY STRUCKS

FOR THE USE OF THE PAY SCHOOL.

EV LUIST V TOPER

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OUR

SCHOOL-DAY SINGER:

A COLLECTION OF

NEW TUNES AND SONGS FOR THE DAY SCHOOL.

By ALDINE S. KIEFFER,

AUTHOR OF

"GLAD HOSANNAS," "MORNING STAR SONGSTER," "SONG-CROWNED KING," "GOLDEN CITY SONGSTER," "EVENING STAR SONGSTER," ETC., ETC.



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PREFACE.

FOR several years, the author of these pages has urged, through the columns of "THE MUSICAL MILLION," the introduction of music into our common schools. Unexpectedly, a large number of teachers have in turn urged him to prepare a book expressly for their use in the school room. This is the only apology that he offers to the musical public for bringing out another new music book.

As soon as he had decided to undertake the work he determined to prosecute it with earnestness, and began correspondence at once with many prominent musicians, soliciting contributions for these pages. And, with the exception of five or six tunes, all of the music contained in this book has either been written expressly for it, or permission has

been obtained to reprint the same.

We wish here to express our thanks to Theo. F. Seward, B. C. Unseld, G. R.

STREET, and WYATT MINSHALL, for valuable services rendered.

With the hope that these leaves may cheer the hearts of the children, and serve to break the monotony of daily study, and sow good seed that shall spring up into flowers whose bloom expanding shall wreathe their hearts with eternal fragrance, these pages are respectfully submitted.

ALDINE S. KIEFFER.

THE SINGING SCHOOL.

Note 1: It has been the object of the author to present, in a few brief chapters, the most important things, under the different heads which music is treated upon, necessary to enable the learner to gain sufficient knowledge to read music correctly. It will be necessary to study the following chapters closely, however, as nothing is contained in them which is not of importance to the student. They are divested of all unnecessary terms, and the teacher it is hoped, will use his influence to secure good discipline upon the subject, remembering that "Repctition is the mother of improvement."

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL DIVISIONS.

Every musical tone has three essential properties, without which it cannot exist, viz:

Pirch, Length, Power.

Hence these three grand distinctions into which elementary instruction in music is naturally divided. 1st. Melody, treating of the pitch of sounds.

2d. RHYTHM, treating of the *pitch* of sounds.

2d. RHYTHM, treating of the *length* of sounds.

3d. DYNAMICS, treating of the *power* of sounds.

Under these three general heads will be noticed every thing necessary to assist the pupil in learning

to read music.

CHAPTER II.

§1. THE SCALE.—At the foundation of music there lies a series of sounds called the SCALE. It consists of an ascending series of eight tones, which are counted from the lowest upwards, as one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, and to which the

syllables, Do, RE, MI, FA, SoL, LA, SI, Do, are applied.

§2. THE STAFF.—The tones of the scale are written upon a staff, with certain characters called notes. The staff consists of five lines and four intermediate spaces. On this staff we can write nine degrees of sound, although the compass of the staff may be increased by the addition of lines or spaces. These are called added lines above and added lines below. Also spaces above, and spaces below. Each line is called a degree. Each space is called a degree.

	
Added line above.	
,	

§ 3. CLEFS.—The staff, however, is a meaningless character of itself, and of no use until we prefix

other characters to it, called clefs. Of these there are two in use, the G clef and the F clef, as follows:

G Clef.

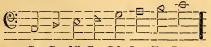
With the use of the foregoing characters mentioned in the preceding sections, we can form a starting point for writing music.

We can now write the scale in the following

manner:



With the use of the F clef the scale would stand thus upon the staff:



Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do,

§4. STEPS AND HALF-STEPS.—The intervals of the scale are seven. Some of these are greater than others. The greater intervals are called *steps*, the the lesser intervals are called *half-steps*. Their order is, from Do to Re, a *step*; from Re to Mi, a *step*; from Mi to Fa, a *half-step*; from Fa to Sol, a *step*; from Sol to La, a *step*; from La to Si, a *step*; from Si to Do, a *half-step*.

- §5. Numerals.—Numerals are used to designate the different degrees of the scale series, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 4, 6, of the scale. One always designates Do; 2 designates Re; 3 designates Mi, &c. Numerals are also used to indicate the time, and are written on the staff, fractionally, at the beginning of a tune.
- §6 LETTERS.—Letters are also written upon the staff. They occur in regular order, founting upward from the lower line of each staff. Their position is fixed. Notes may be written on different degrees of the staff, but letters occur always in the same regular order. The Clef fixes the position of the letter, but the first sound of the scale may be written on either line or space of the staff by the use of characters which will be given in due time. The letters on the staff stand thus:



§7. SHARPS, FLATS, AND NATURALS,—These are characters which affect the pitch of tones on the staff. A sharp is a character which, when placed before a note, raises its pitch a half-step; a flat, placed before a note, lowers its pitch a half-

step; a natural is used to cancel the effect of a sharp or flat. The effect of a sharp, a flat or a natural continues to operate on all the notes on the same degree of the staff in that measure in which they occur. By the aid of these characters we can introduce intermediate tones between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, and six and seven of the scale. No intermediate tone can be introduced between three and four, and between seven and eight, as a half-step is the smallest practical interval known in musical notation.



§8. DIATONIC INTERVALS.—In addition to the regular steps and half-steps of the scale, and the intermediate tones already mentioned, there are yet other intervals occasioned by skipping. A second from 1 to 2 of the scale; a third from 1 to 3 of the scale; a fourth from 1 to 4 of the scale, &c. A second is always the interval made by any one given scale-tone, to the next above it. A third from any given scale-tone to the second one above it. A fourth, a fifth, a sixth, a seventh are found by a similar course of reckoning. For example:

Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh.



CHAPTER III.—RHYTHM.

Note 2: In practicing a Singing School in Rhythm, the teacher will find a black-board almost indispensable. Let him illustrate time-measures, notes, rests, etc., until each pupil can answer correctly. We do not form questions on each chapter, as we think the teacher should do that, because it will enable him to vary his questions until he is satisfied that all the pupils understand the subject.

§9. Notes.—Music is written with characters called notes. Notes have two shapes or forms. A figurative form, which represents the *syllables* applied to them. A rhythmical form, which represents the *length* of sounds. There are five rhythmical notes in common use. They are named, whole, half, quarter, eighth, and sixteenth note.

§10. Rests.—There are rhythmical characters called Rests. Each note has its corresponding rest, and is named after the note whose rhythmical value it represents. They are marks of silence, and should be observed as particularly as the notes themselves.

§21. DIAGRAM OF NOTES AND RESTS:
We write the whole note thus:

We write the half note

We write the quarter note

We write the eighth note

We write the sixteenth note

"""

- not a positive, but only a relative length. Rhythm. If we sing the whole note in six seconds the half note must be sung in three seconds, the quarter note in one and a half seconds, the eighth note in three-quarters of a second, and the sixteenth note in three-eighths of a second. If we allow four seconds to the whole note, then the half note must receive but two seconds for its time, the quarter note one second, &c.
- '§ 13. Measures.—Notes and rests, when written on the staff in a piece of music, are divided into equal time portions called measures. Measures are represented to the eye by the interspaces, separated from each other by perpendicular lines, called Bars. To illustrate:

Measure. Broad Bar. Doub. Bar. Close. Bar.



- §14. Bars.—There are four kinds of Bars in use. The Common Bar, used to divide the staff into measures of equal time; the Broad Bar, used for marking the end of a musical sentence or line of poetry; the Double Bar, used to mark the end of a Repeat, the beginning of a Chorus, or at the change of time, and the Close, used at the end of a tune.
- §15. Pauses.—These are rhythmical characters used within the compass of the staff, and for the

§12. Notes and Rests.—Notes and rests have over or under a note protracts it about one-third its The original length, though it is not an absolute characwhole note is the governing or ruling power in ter, and the time to be given to a pause is left to the taste of the performer. Sometimes it requires a much greater length than at others. There should always be a momentary suspension of the voice after the pause has been duly given to the note.

> §16. Points.—The length of notes and rests is often increased by writing dots or points after them. A point adds one-half to the length of a note or rest before which it is placed. See following illustrations of the preceding fifteenth and sixteenth sections:



Thus the learner will see that the pointed whole note equals three half notes in length; the pointed half note equals three quarters in length; the pointed quarter equals three eighths in length, etc.

- §17. OF TIME.—Time in music is that length which we give to each note in a piece of music, relative to the whole note.
- §18. OF MOVEMENT.—There are three movepurpose of protracting the length of notes. A pause ments of Time—Common or Even Time, Triple or

Uneven Time, and Compound Time. Common Time is divided in Double and Quadruple measures. Those measures which divide into two parts are called Double, and those which divide into four parts are called Quadruple.

§19. OF VARIETY.—The various measures of Time used in this work will be expressed in the following manner, viz:

121214141313131616 929492949294989498

By the use of notes, points, rests, and other rhythmical characters, an endless combination of time measures may be written in the above indicated measures.

§20. PRIMITIVE MEASURES.—A measure is called, primitive when it contains the number and kind of notes which the fraction expresses. For instance: In Double Time the measure must contain two half notes or two quarters; in Quadruple Time, four half notes or four quarters; in Triple Time, three half notes, three quarters, or three eighths, and in Compound Time, six quarters or six eighth notes.

§21: DERIVATIVE MEASURES.—Measures which do not contain the number and kind of notes called for by the fraction expressing the time, are derivatives. Derivative measures must contain the *quantity* expressed by the fraction, in other notes and rests.

§22. OF TIES.—It is frequently necessary to sing or warble three or more notes to one syllable of

verse. These notes are always tied together by a curved line over or under them. These are called grouped or tied notes.

§23. TRIPLETS.—These are frequently met with in pieces of music. Three notes tied together with the figure 3 over or under them, are required to be sung in the same time as two of the same denominational value without the figure 3. Illustrations of ties and triplets:

Tie. Group. Triplets.

§24. REPEATS.—A line of dots placed across the staff indicates that the strain following is to be repeated to the Double Bar. DaCapo, (D. C.) means to repeat from the beginning, closing at the word Fine written above the staff.

CHAPTER IV.

DYNAMICS OR POWER.

NOTE 3.—We have treated of tones in the preceding chapters as being merely high and low, and long and short. We now treat sounds as being loud and soft. No teacher can drill his class too much in expression and in accent, for they are the soul of music. Without these all-important requi-

sites, singing is a dull, lifeless performance, un-list, which may be applied to single notes or to enworthy the name, and without the power of music.

§25. ACCENT.—Accent is a particular stress of the voice given to certain notes in a measure of music, and to certain syllables in a line of poetry.

§26.—ACCENT IN MEASURES OF DOUBLE TIME. The first note in a measure is invariably accented. In primitive measures there is but one accent—the first part is accented, the second is unaccented. Though measures may be so arranged in this movement as to take as many accents as beats.

§27. ACCENT OF QUADRUPLE MEASURES.— Primitive measures contain four notes, expressed by the fraction, and the accent is on the first and third, the second and fourth being unaccented. These measures may also be arranged to take as many accents as beats.

§28. ACCENT IN TRIPLE MEASURES.—The first note in each measure is accented, the second and third are unaccented, but may be so constructed as to require three accents in each measure.

§ ACCENT IN COMPOUND MEASURES.—In primitive measures of Compound Time the accent lies on the first and fourth notes of each measure, the second, third, fifth and sixth are unaccented.

§30. Degrees of Power.—For the purpose of varying expression according to the character of the music or the sentiment of the poetry, certain degrees of power are used. Some of them with their abbreviations are given in the following

tire measures and passages.

MEZZO, abbreviated m—a medium degree of

power.

PIANO, abbreviated pia or p.—soft, pp. very soft. FORTE, abbreviated f. loud, ff. very loud.

CRESCENDO, abbreviated ____, increasing in power.

DIMINUENDO, abbreviated —, decreasing in power.

STACATTO, abbreviated !!!!, separate and distinct.

RITARDANDO, abbreviated Rit., gradually retarding the movement.

The sentiment of the poetry should be the main guide to dynamic expression.

§31. As a general thing, where we have an ascending series of tones in a piece of music, the voice should increase in volume, and where a descending series occurs, the reverse is generally a safe rule for expression.

CHAPTER V.

TRANSPOSITION.

§ 32. Key of C.—When the scale begings with C. it is said to be in the Natural Key, or Key of C. But the scale may be transposed so as to commence on any one of its seven letters, in which the letter taken as one is called the Key Note. Thus, if G is taken as one, it is called the Keyof G; if D is taken as one, it is called the Key of D, &c.

§ 33 KEY OF G.—In transposing the scale, the proper order of intervals, with reference to steps and half-steps, must be preserved. In this Key we have to substitute F sharp for F, in the former scale, as we must have a step from 6 to 7 of the scale.

§34 KEY of D.—In transposing from C to D, we have to use two sharps. In order to preserve the agreement of intervals betweet 3 and 4 and 7 and 8 of the scale, F and C are sharped.

§35 KEY OF A.—In writing music in this key, three sharps have to be used for the same purpose, viz., that of adjusting the intervals.

§36. KEY OF E.—Four sharps are found to be necessary in transposing the key to this letter, F, C, G and D sharp.

§ 37. KEY OF F.—The place of disagreement, when the scale is transposed to F, is between 3 and 4 of the scale. To correct this it is found necessary to flat B.

§ 38. KEY OF Bb—When the scale is transposed to B flat, there are found two places of disagreement. For the tones B and E we must substitute B flat and E flat.

§ 39. KEY OF Eb—In writing music in this key, we have to use three flats, B, E and A flat in order to adjust the intervals.

§ 40. KEY OF Ab—In transposing the scale from Eb to Ab, we have to use four flats, B, E, A and D flat.

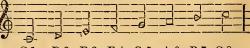
§ 41. How to find the Key.—It will be observed

that the sharps and flats are placed on the staff directly after the clefs, and which are the signature of the key, are not written directly over one another, but that each additional sharp or flat is written a little to the right of the preceding one. The following will serve as a rule: The degree above the last sharp is 1 of the scale. The degree above the last flat is 5 of the scale. The last sharp or flat will be the one farthest towards the right.

§ 42. The difficulty of reading round note music lies in the fact that any line or space of the staff may be taken as one, and as there is but one shape for all the tones of the scale in round note notation, the syllables have to be found by calculation. In character notes this serious difficulty is avoided, as each note of the scale has a distinct shape which represents a given syllable, and this identity of shape and syllable is preserved throughout all the changes of transposition, rendering the reading of music in any key an easy matter.

§ 43. We have used but four sharps and four flats in transposing the scale, as we have used but nine keys in this work. See the following illustrations of keys by transposition:

Key of C-Natural.



C-1 D-2 E-3 F-4 G-5 A-6 B-7 C-8





§44. In the above illustrations, it will be seen that sharps raise a fifth in the transpositions of the scale. Thus, in the scale of C, we count C-1, D-2, E-3, F-4, G-5; and by writing F sharp as the signature, we find that Do occupies the same position on

the staff that Sol did in the scale of C. In each succeeding remove we find Do occupying the position of Sol in the former scale. In transposition by flats, we find flats remove a fourth in the scale, Do occupying the position in each succeeding scale that Fa did in the former. Thus C-1, D-2, E-3, F-4, flat B, and we count F-1, G-2, A-3, Bb 4; flat B and E, and we commence with Bb-1, C-2, D-3, Eb-4, and thus throughout the various moves.

CHAPTER VI.

CLASSIFICATION OF VOICES AND RANGE OF PARTS.

§ 45. OF VOICE.—Although the compass of the human voice, if we include the highest female voices with the lowest male voices, extends through three or four octaves, yet it rarely happens that individual voices have a compass of more than one and a half or two octaves. Hence the necessity of parts, each of which is limited to the compass of a single voice or class of voices.

§ 46. THE PARTS.—The Base is the lowest part in music, and should be sung by male voices which are pitched low.

The Tenor is suited to male voices which are

pitched high.

The Alto is adapted to female voices having a low pitch, and to boys before the change of voice.

The Soprano, Air or Treble should be sung by female voices of the highest range. Many female voices are equally adapted to Alto and Soprano. The Soprano and Alto are frequently written on the same staff.



§ 47. By the above illustrations it will be seen that the Base voices should have a range from G, lower line, to E second space above the Base staff. The Tenor voices have a range from C, added line below the staff to G first space above the Tenor staff. The female voices have the same range, commencing and ending on the same letters, with this exception, G in Alto is an octave higher than

G in the Base, and C in Treble is an octave higher of the harsh, grating sounds occasioned by Base than C in Tenor.

NOTE 4.—The teacher should aim as far as practicable to classify his scholars in this order, securing low voices for Base and high voices for Tenor. tention to this fact will enable him to avoid much cises.

voices attempting Soprano; or the weak, faint sound occasioned by high voices attempting parts belowtheir range.

With this ends our our theoretical department. observing the same order for Alto and Treble. At- The next chapters are devoted to practical exer-

CHAPTER VII.

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

Example I.—Scale exercise. Two beats to each measure. First note in each measure loud, the second note in each measure soft.



In these examples the teacher should enforce time, countings, beatings, until each pupil can time correctly.

Example III.—Quadruple Time. Four beats to each measure. Down, left, right, up. First note in each measure, loud, second, soft; third, loud; fourth, soft.



Example IV.—Triple Time. Three beats to a measure. First note in each measure, loud; second and third, soft.



Example V.—Compound Time. Two beats to a measure. First and fourth parts accented.



§ 48. In the foregoing examples we have given of Triple, and one of Compound Time. These are deemed sufficient to illustrate the movement of each have been treated upon under §19, of Variety.

The marking of the time should claim particular attention, and is performed in the following manner, viz:—the measures of Double Time must have two beats or countings of the hand, down, up; a down beat on the first part of each measure and an up beat on the second part. In measures of Quadruple time, we have four beats or countings of the hand, down, left, right, up; a down beat on the first part of each measure, left beat on the second, right beat on the third, and an up beat on the fourth. In the measures of Triple Time we have three countings or beats of the hand, down, left, up;

a down beat on the first part of the measure, a left two of Double Time, one of Quadruple Time, one beat on the second, and an up beat on the third part. In measures of Compound Time we have two beats or countings of the hand, down, up; a down kind of Time. The subdivisions of these movements beat on the first measure, and up beat on the fourth part.

The accent of these measures has been treated

upon under Chap. IV.

We have adopted the name Compound Time, instead of Sextuple Time as it is generally called, from the simple fact that it is a Compound measure. Two primitive measures of Triple Time added, will make a primitive measure of Compound Time. Few authors instruct the giving of six beats to the measure in this movement, as it has been found almost impracticable, and whenever attempted leads to dull and lifeless performance.

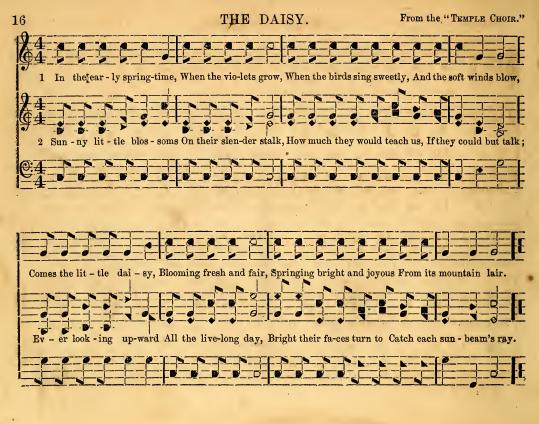
OUR SCHOOL-DAY SINCER.

CALL TO SINGING.

A. S. KIEFFER.



3 Let it lead us up - ward To the joys a - bove, Where, 'mid hal-le-lu-jahs, All is joy and love.
4 Join we, then, in sing - ing, Share it one and all; Let our voi-ces, ring-ing, Ech - o through the hall.



2. O. S. D. S.

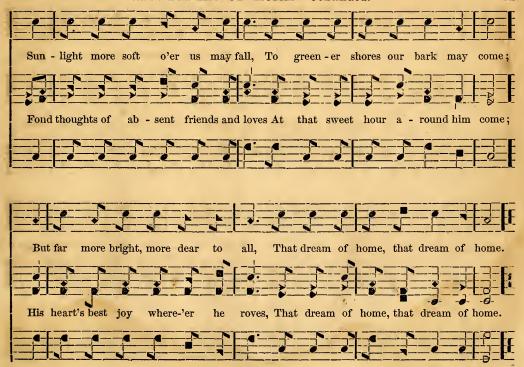


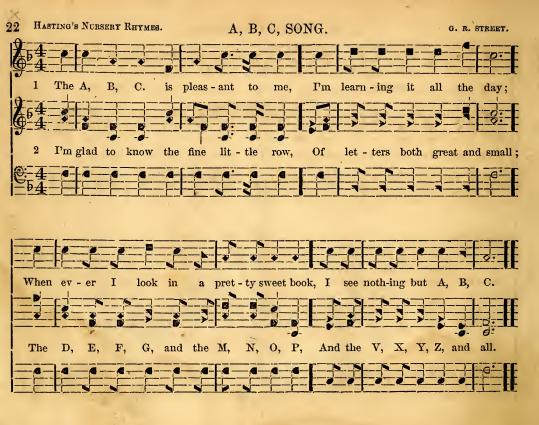


In storm and in sun-shine, what ever as - sail, I'll on - ward and con-quer and nev - er say fail!









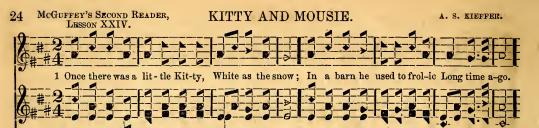


3 If I can fix
These marks twenty-six,
In my little careless head,
I'll read every book
As soon as I look
At the letters all over it spread.
Sing A, B, C, sing X, Y, Z,
And the letters all over it spread.

4 I now will learn
Them all in their turn;
The letters both great and small;
For how can I spell

Or pronounce them well,
Till I shall have learned them all.
Sing A, B, C, sing X, Y, Z,
For I'm going to learn them all.

5 The bees and flies
Have nice little eyes,
But never can read like me;
They erawl on the book,
And they seem to look,
But they never know A. B. C.
Sing A, B. C, sing A, B. C,
They can never know A, B. C.



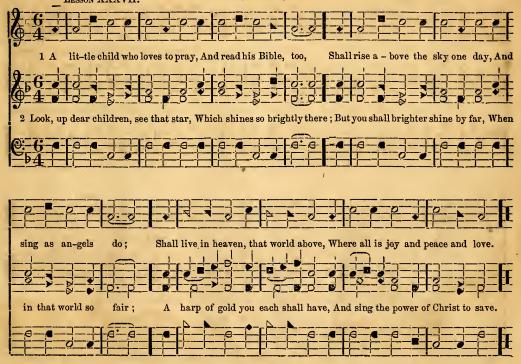
2 Two black eyes had lit-tle Kitty, Black as a crow; And they spied the little Mousie, Long time a-go.



3 Nine pearl teeth had little Kit-ty All in a row; And they bit the little Mousie, Long time ago.



When the teeth bit lit-tle Mou-sie, Mousie cried out "Oh!" But she got away from Kit-ty, Long time a - go.





just be - youd the school-house play-ing ground, Green grows the for - est still; 3 And



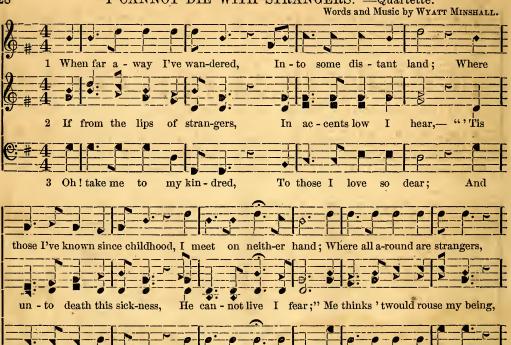
Where once we chased each oth - er round and round, With boist'-rous glee and skill.



- 4 There climb the vines, and there the berries grow Which once we prized so high; And there the rine puts clictorin, the glow
 - And there the ripe nuts glisten in the glow Of rich October's sky.

5 And on the play-ground happy children still Shout as in days of yore;
But oh! those days, alas, for us, dear Will,

Are gone forever more.



in life's la-test strug-gle, Their cheer-ing words I'll hear, And as I go they'll whis-per,







- 3 With sled and satchel, off we start,
 The smoking breakfast through, sir,
 And all the day, with book and chart,
 We have enough to do, sir.
- 4 But when the lessons all are done,
 O, then we're on the ice, sir;
 And by the redly sinking sun,
 We're skating it so nice, sir.

- 5 Then come with me, and we will go,
 And try the winter's cold, sir;
 Nor fear the ice, nor fear the snow,
 For we are tough and bold, sir.
- 6 And then at evening, sitting round
 The crackling, cheerful blaze, sir,
 We'll tell our stories, sing our songs,
 And close the winter days, sir.



Dear Je-sus, my strength, thou wilt hear my complaint, When, weary, and helpless, and ready to faint,
 Dear Je-sus, my Sa-vior, on thee I re-ly, My footsteps to guide and my wants to supply;



I call thee who loved me—who car—est for me, Dear Je—sus, my Strength, I will lean upon thee. For thou hast re—deemed me with thy pre-cious blood, The ransom that brings the poor sin—ner to God.







34



3 But there will come the summer, And there will fall the rain, And there the ten-der willow, 4 And O! there comes a summer, More precious, sweet and fair, When we shall, like earth's flowers,



Shall yet grow green a - gain; New robes of beau-ty wear; And there the Southwind's calling Shall waken fragrant flowers, And then we'll rise to gether And walk these fields again,

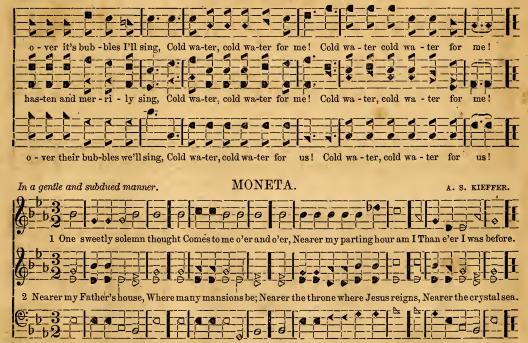




And there shall birds sing sweetly In hap-py summer hours. And sing with all the an-gels Redemption's joyful strain.







3 Nearer my going home, Laying my burden down, Leaving my cross of heavy grief, Wearing my starry crown.

4 Nearer that hidden stream, Winding thro's hades of night, Rolling its cold dark waves between Me and the world of light.







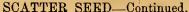


2 Sad is thy history, Nina Bell,
As gathering day by day,
The woes of life thine only may tell,
Or childish voice plaintive say:
"Only a place in the narrow lane,
Away from the sun's bright rays,
Where flowers ne'er bloomed, nor song-birds came,
To cheer the wearisome days."

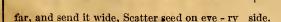
3 "Well I remember dear mother said, In accents so soft and mild, 'Poor Nina Bell, when mamma is dead, Who'll care for her orphan child?' Slowly she died in that dreary home, And left me forever-more,

To sorrow and mourn, or wander lone, A beggar girl at the door."









3 :||: Tho' thy work should seem to fail, :||
:||: Scatter seed! Scatter seed! ||:||:
Some may fall on stony ground;
Flow'r and blade are often found,
In the clefts we little heed—
Scatter seed! Scatter seed!

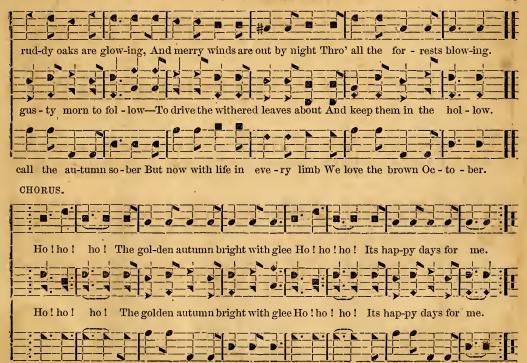
4 :||: Spring time always dawns for thee; :||: Scatter seed! Scatter seed! :||: Ope thy spirit's golden store, Stretch thy furrows more and more, God will give thee all thy need—Scatter seed! Scatter seed!



3 Hur - rah! the nuts are dropping ripe In all the for - rest bow-ers; We'll climb as high as



squir-rels go We'll shake them down in showers. When heads are gray, and eyes are dim, We'll





3 Nerved for the cares and toils of the day, Let us 'to la - bor hast - en a - way; 4 Now in life's morn-ing do all you can, Cheer-ful - ly toil and hope - ful - ly plan



Sow-ers and reap-ers loud-ly de-mand Help from the heart and help from the hand. Grace with good deeds your beau-ti-ful morn Joy shall be yours tho' wea-ry and worn.



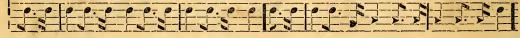


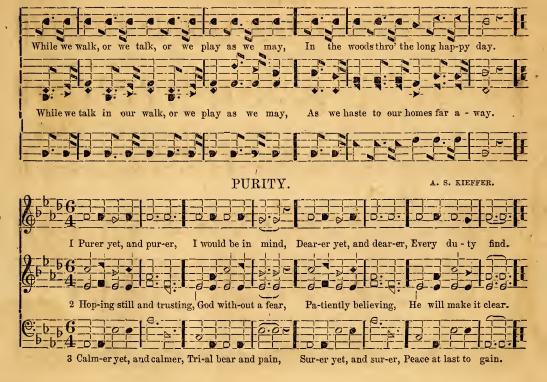


We will breathe in the fra-grance that floats on the breeze, We will list to the car - ols of birds on the trees.



We will breathein the fra-grance that floats on the breeze, We will list to the car-ols of birds on the trees;





48

D. C.—To



hear my low sweet humming, For in the star -ry night, As in the morning light, Nor In sum - mer's pleas - ant hours, The gen - tle cow is glad, And the merry birds not sad.





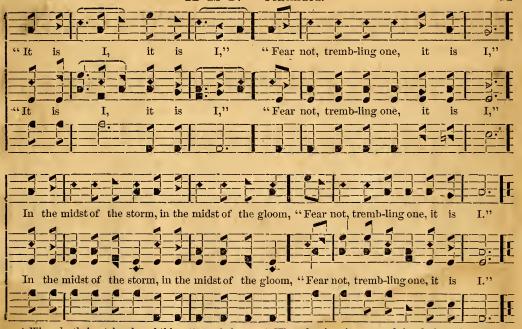


Du - ty shall be life's lead - ing star, And con - scious in - no - cence its rest. The soul, like God, its source and seat, Is sol - emn, still, se - rene, sub - lime. 4, O.S.D.S.



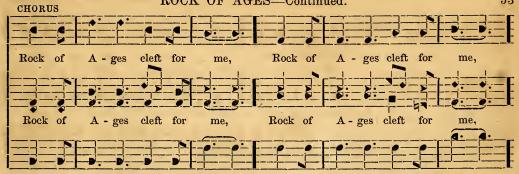


Then the darkness shall pass, and the sun-shine ap-pear, By the life-giv-ing word, "It is I."



- 4 When death is at hand, and this cottage of clay Is left with a tremulous sigh;
- The gracious Redeemer will light all the way, Saying, "Be not afraid, it is I."
- 5 When the river is past, and the glories unknown, Burst forth on the wondering eye—
 - He will welcome, encourage, and comfort his own, Saying, "Be not afraid, it is I."









3 To our boun-ti - ful Fa - ther a - bove, We will of - fer our trib - ute of praise;



For the glo-ri-ous gift of his Son, And the bles-sings that hal-low our days.



In the sweet by-and-by, 'In the sweet by-and - by, We shall meet on that beau - ti - ful



shore, by-and-by, In the sweet by-and-by, In the sweet by-and-by, We shall meet on that beautiful shore.



1 Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky, The fly-ing cloud, the frosty light; The year is dy - ing



2 Ring out the old, ring in the new, Ring hap-py bells, across the snow: The year is go - ing,



3 Ring out the want, the care, the sin, The faithless coldness of the times; Ring out, ring out my 4 Ring in the val-iant man and free, The lar-ger heart, the kindlier hand; Ring out the darkness



mourn-ful rhymes, But ring the fuller min-strel in. of the land, Ring in the Christ that is

Mer - ri - ly, cheer-i - ly sing we all, The





3 Farewell! oh, may we meet In heaven a - bove, And there, in union sweet, Sing of a Sa-vior's love.







- 4 O father, dear father, once more,
 Of Jesus I pray you to think;
 And when I am gone to my mother in heaven,
 O, father, please give up your drink,
- 5 O father, dear father, once more, Please read in my Bible and think;
 - "No drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven, Oh God, keep my father from drink.



3 I want to learn God's ho-ly word I want to learn to sing; I want to join my 4 Please, let me go to school, dear Ma! To read my les-sons o'er; To hear, and an - swer



lit - tle mates And hear their voic - es ring. ques-tions, too, That I may learn the more.-



5 Dear mother, wont you now consent,
To let me go to school;
I do not wish to run about—
And grow to be a fool.

6 O, yes, dear child you now may go; But ever bear in mind, To be unto your little mates Obliging, true and kind.

CHO.—So, you shan't stay away!
No, you shan't stay away!
But with Tom you may go school

So haste, boys away.



DR. L. MASON,



2 His boun-ties are free, He hears eve - ry plea, And welcomes the cry of the need - y.
3 Blest man-sions a - bove, Prepared by his love, Are wait-ing at last to re - ceive us.



3 With laugh and song we glide a - long, A - cross the fleet - ing snow, 4 The rag - ing sea has the joys for me, When gale and tem - pest roar,

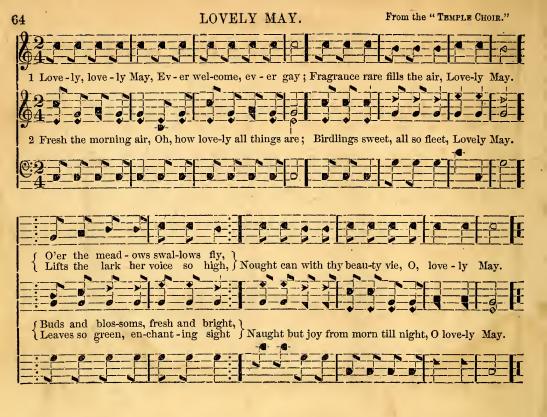


With friends be - side how swift we'll ride, The beau - ti - ful track be - low. But give the speed of the foaming steed, And I'll ask for waves no more.



As mer-ri-ly on, as mer-ri-ly on, as mer-ri-ly on we bound, we bound, As





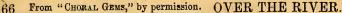
AMERICA.



3 Let mu - sic swell the breeze, Andring from all the trees Sweet freedom's song! Let mor - tal 4 Our fa - ther's God, to thee, Au-thor of lib - er - ty, To thee we sing; Long may our



tongues a-wake; Let all that breathe partake; Let rocks their silence break,— The sound pro-long. land be bright With free-dom's ho-ly light; Pro-tect us by thy might, Great God, our King! 5. O.S. D.S.



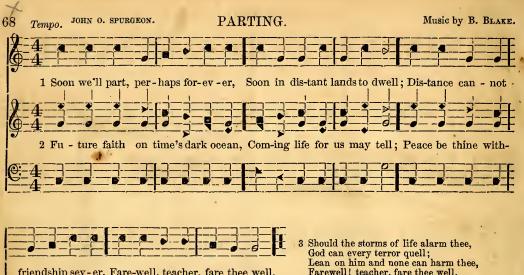




- 3 Over the river time never grows old; There are enjoyments and pleasures untold; There is a city with streets of pure gold! Beautiful, beautiful home! Chorus .- Over the river, etc.
- 4 Over the river our sorrows will cease. Hushed by the songs of a heavenly peace; When we get there what a happy release! Beautiful, beautiful home! Chorus .- Over the river, etc.
- 5 Over the river the mansions are fair; Oh how inviting! our loved ones are there; Soon in those mansions their glory we'll share; Beautiful, beautiful home! Chorus.—Over the river, etc.
- 6 Over the river there are no dark skies. There every tear shall be wiped from our eyes. There the sweet pleasure of home never dies: Beautiful, beautiful home! Chorus.-Over the river, etc.







- friendship sev-er, Fare-well, teacher, fare thee well. out com-mo-tion, Fare-well, teacher, fare thee well.
- Farewell! teacher, fare thee well.
- 4 May the eye that never slumbers, Watch thee and all care dispel; He can calm the tempest's anger, Farewell! teacher, fare thee well.
- 5 When is finished life's dull story, And is heard our funeral knell, May we meet in realms of glory, Till that meeting, fare thee well.

3 Come, come, come, The sum-mer now is here;

lon - ger roam; Come



Come, O! come, and here no



ram-ble in the bush-es, And hear the pret-ty thrush-es, Come, come, The sum-mer now is here.





like the ones our pen-knives had de - faced; The same old bricks are in the wall, the



bell swings to and fro, The mu-sic's just the same, dear Tom, 'twas twenty years a - go.

pears less wide :

The grape-vine swing is ruined now, where once we Some heartless wretch has peeled the bark,—'twas dying, played the beau,

years ago.

The spring that bubbled 'neath the hill, close by the My lids have long been dry, dear Tom, but tears come to spreading beech.

Is very low-'twas once so high that we could almost reach; I thought of those we loved so well-those early broken ties; The boys were playing the same old game, beneath the

same old tree-(I do forget the name just now,) you've played the same with

so and so:

The leader had a task to do, there, twenty years ago.

The river's running just as still; the willows on its side |Down by the spring, upon an elm, you know I cut your name, Are larger than they were, dear Tom; the stream ap-Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom, and you did mine

sure but slow,

And swung our sweet-hearts-pretty girls !- just twenty Just as the one whose name was cut died, twenty years ago.

And kneeling down to get a drink, dear Tom, I started so! I visited the old church-yard, and took some flowers to strew; To find that I had changed so much since twenty years ago! Upon the graves of those we loved, some twenty years ago.

> Some are in the church-vard laid, some sleep beneath the sea:-

But few are left of our old class excepting you and me; On that same spot; 'twas played with knives, by throwing And when our time shall come, dear Tom, and we are called to go.

I hope they'll lay us where we played just twenty years ago.



3 And some are rov - ing east and west, Or on the sounding sea,
But peace, and love, and joy to them Wher-ev-er they may be;

Their mem'ry ris - es



in our hearts Upon this festal -day; We ask for Heav'n's rich blessing on The loved ones far a-way.



3 Je - sus will be with us there, with us there, with us there; And we may his a pleas - ant place, pleas-ant place, pleas-ant place, There we may his

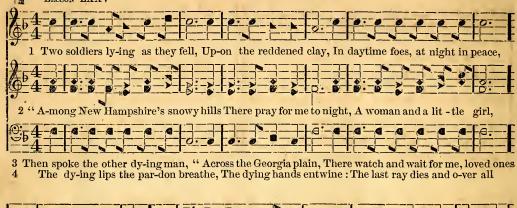


bles- sings share, In the Sab - bath school. love em - brace, In the Sab - bath school.

IN MERCY, LORD, REMEMBER ME.

TUNE: "Evan."

- 1 In mercy, Lord, remember me, Through all the hours of night, And grant to me most graciously, The safe-guard of thy might.
- 2 With cheerful heart I close my eyes, Since thou wilt not remove,
 - Oh, in the morning let me rise, Rejoicing in thy love.
- 3 Or, if this night should prove the last, And end my transient days;
 - Oh! take me to thy promised rest, Where I may sing thy praise.

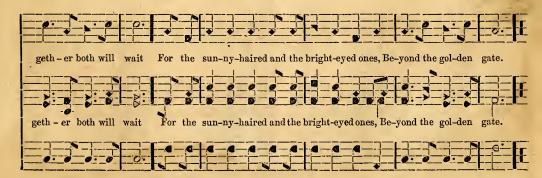




I'll nev-er see a-gain; A lit-tle girl, with dark bright eyes, Each day is at the door, The Stars of heaven shine; And now the girl with gold-en hair, And she with dark eyes bright, On



fa-ther's step, the father's kiss, Will never greet her more." They'll go no more to the loved homes here, But to-Hampshire's hills, and Georgia's plain, Were fatherless that night.





76



3 The north wind doth blow, And we shall have snow, And what will the chil-dren do then, poor things? When









BOYLESTON. S. M.



- A few more years shall roll,
 A few more seasons come,
 And we shall be with those that rest
 Asleep within the tomb.
- 2 A few more storms shall beat On this wild rocky shore; And we shall be where tempests cease, And surges swell no more.

- 3 A few more struggles here,
 A few more partings o'er,
 A few more toils a few more tears,
 And we shall weep no more.
- 4 A few more Sabbaths here
 Shall cheer us on our way;
 And we shall reach the endless rest,
 Th' eternal Sabbath-day.





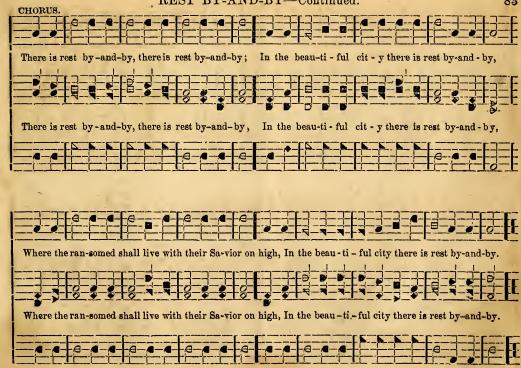


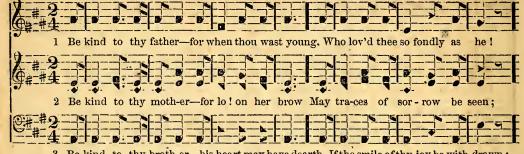


3 You will not la - bor long for the Mas - ter be - low Soon his call you shall hear—your free spirit shall go 4 Then, dear Sa - vior, I would not in sad - ness re-pine; Nor would here on a bed of sweet ro-ses re-cline;

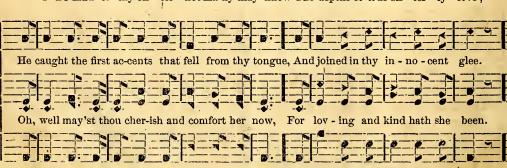


To the light of his pres-ence in man-sions on high, Where the faith-ful re-pose; for there is rest by - and-by. For a country I seek where they never more die, And in Zi - on, my home, there is sweet rest by - and-by.

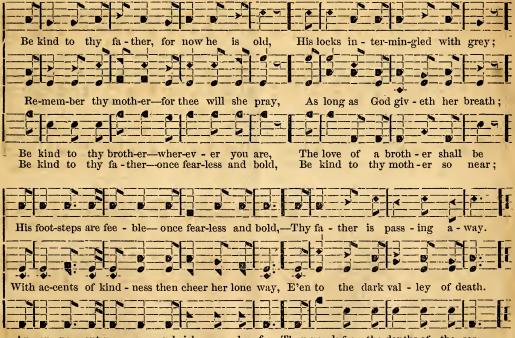




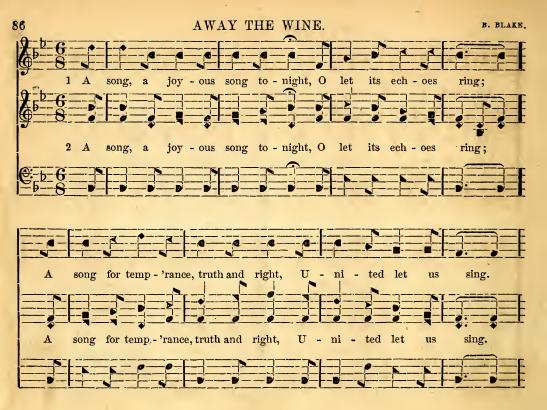
- 3 Be kind to thy broth-er-his heart may have dearth, If the smile of thy joy be with-drawn;
- 4 Be kind to thy sis ter-not ma-ny may know The depths of true sis ter ly love;



The flow-ers of feel-ing will fade at their birth, If the dew of af-fee-tion be gone. The wealth of the o-cean lies fath-oms be-low The sur-face that spar-kles a - bove.



An or-na-ment pu-rer and rich-er by far, Than pearls from the depths of the sea. Be kind to thy broth-er, nor show thy heart cold, Be kind to thy sis-ter so dear.







3 The friends whom time hath proved sincere 'Tis they a - lone can bring ·A sure re - lief to



hearts that droop Neath sor-rows heav-y wing; Though care and trou-ble may be mine,



As down life's path we roam, I'll heed them not while still I have A world of love at



- 1 Blest be the tie that binds. Our hearts in Christian love: The fellowship of kindred minds Is like to that above.
- 2 Before our Father's throne We pour our ardent prayers; Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one, And often for each other flows Our comforts and our cares.
 - 3 We share our mutual woes. Our mutual burdens bear; The sympathizing tear.





- 3 But man feels a burden of care and of grief,
 While plucking the cluster and binding the sheaf;
 In the summer we faint, in the winter we're chilled,
 With ever a void that is yet to be filled.
 We take from the ocean, the earth, and the air,
 Yet all their rich gifts do not silence our care.
 "A very small portion sufficient will be,
 If sweetened with gratitude. Pee, dee, dee!"
- 4 But soon there'll be ice weighing down the light bough, On which thou art flitting so playfully now; And though there's a vesture well fitted and warm, Protecting the rest of thy delicate form,

What, then, wilt thou do with thy little bare feet, To save them from pain, mid the frost and the sleet? "I can draw them right up in my feathers, you see, To warm them, and fly away. Pee, dee, dee!"

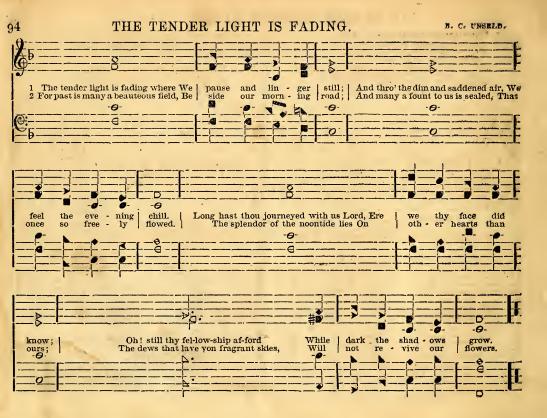
5 I thank thee, bright monitor; what thou hast taught, Will oft be the theme of the happiest thought; We look at the clouds; while the birds have an eye To Him who reigns over them, changeless and high. And now, little hero, just tell me thy name, That I may be sure whence my oracle came. "Because, in all weather, I'm merry and free, They call me the Winter-king. Pee, dee, dee."



RULES AND SUGGESTIONS.—Chanting is a form of utterance intermediate between speaking and singing. It differs from the former in being fixed upon a musical tone; from the latter, in not being measured by a regular rhythm. For lack of a full appreciation of these distinctions, two sorts of faults in chanting prevail: I. A tendency to vary from the exact pitch in recitative. II. A tendency to regard the notes of the chant as indicating rhythmical proportion, and, accordingly, 1. to rattle swiftly through a long recitative; 2. to drawl the syllable, one; 3. to fall into a slow sing-song movement on reaching the cadence: 4. to dwell on the concluding syllable, as if it were necessary to give its complement of time to the whole note with which the strain terminates; 5. to accent or emphasize the first syllable of a recitative, as "A-a-nd the strain terminates, are to be too strongly enforced that time, and accent, and emphasis, in chanting, are to be determined by the words to be uttered, according to the principles of good reading, and not at all by the musical notation. The notes of a chant give no indication of time, but only of pitch. Even in the cadence, where two equal notes are written, it may often be better to sing one long and the other short.—Theo. F. Seward.

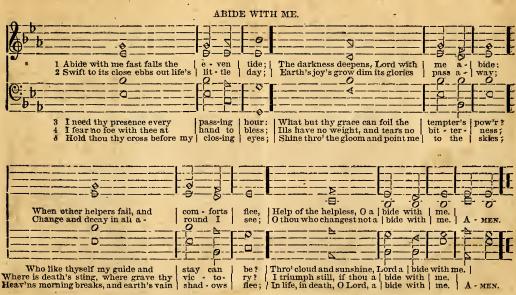
"COME TO ME."





Something has faded—something died—With | out us and with | in; | We more than ever need a guide, Blind-ed and weak with | sin. | The weight is heavy that we bear, Our | strength now fee - ble grows; | Weary, with toll, and pain and care, We | long for sweet re | pose.

4 Stay with us, gracious Savior, stay,
While | friends and hopes de | part! |
Fainting, on thee we wish to lay
The burden of our | heart. |
Abide with us, dear Lord! remain,
Our | life, our Truth, our Way; |
So shall our loss be turned to gain—
Night | dawn to endless | day.

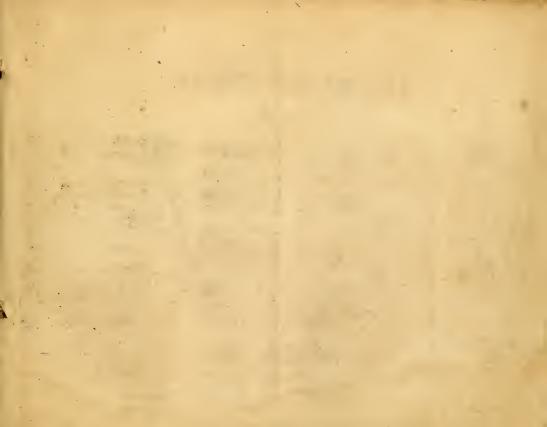


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